#### HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF CHARITY. TRANSPLANTING HOMELESS BOYS FROM THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK TO COUNTRY ROMES-GRAND RE-SULTS FROM A SMALL OUTLAY-UTILITY OF THE

PLAN FAIRLY TESTED. During the Spring months of last year sums of money, amounting to a little more than \$1,500, were placed in the hands of-Mr. Whitelaw Reid to be used as he should think best in relieving worthy destitute persons This money was employed in sending home less boys from the city to the West, through the agency of the emigration branch of the Children's Aid Society, which had been in successful operation for twenty-five years. In all 135 persons were sent, including one little girl and seven families in which there were many children. The money was given chiefly by two gentlemen, and their wish that the character of the recipients of their bounty should be carefully investigated was scrupulously regarded. As a result, a much smaller proportion than could reasonably have been anticipated have proved unworthy of the effort made in their behalf. A few of the boys have wandered from the homes that were provided for them and have been lost sight of for the present; only one is known to have returned to the streets of New-York, from which he was taken. A brief account of the three parties which were sent out in March, April and May last is given below. A fourth party of about twenty-five boys will be sent to the West on Tuesday next, the necessary funds having been contributed by a gentleman who desires his name to remain unknown, but wishes to make this use of a part of his profit from investments in mining property at the West.

CITY WAIFS SENT TO THE WEST. THE WISE CHARITY WHICH GIVES DESTITUTE AND FRIENDLESS BOYS A CHANCE TO BECOME

THRIFTY AND INTELLIGENT MEN. Nearly a year ago a gentleman from the interior of New-England called upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and handing him a roll of bills amounting to \$1,000, asked him to use the money in such manner as he might see fit for the relief of persons in distress or want in New-York, only asking that he should be sure that the subjects of the charity were deserving. that the help should be given in such a manner as to put the recipients in the way of helping themselves, and that as small a portion of the money as possible should be expended on the machinery of any charitable organization. He was consulted in regard to the emigration branch of the Children's Aid Society, and expressed a favorable opinion of it, but left the matter to Mr. Reid's judgment after mote mature consideration.

The matter was examined pretty thoroughly, Since the year 1853 the Children's Aid Society had provided with homes and employment 52,004 children and parents having young children; and the machinery of the society was such that the cost appeared triffing compared with the good accom-There seemed no more practical method of charity than the taking up of poor, homeless boys from the city streets and transplanting them to the sparsely settled States of the West, where their future would be such as they could work out for themselves with their own bright wits and strong arms. Mr. Reid accordingly decided to expend a portion of the money in this way. Two parties were sent to the West, and, another gentleman having contributed \$500, a third party was sent out later-135 in all, Early reports from them, received soon after their establishment in Western homes, were published in THE TRIBUNE. The letters from the boys and from their employers spoke of mutual satisfaction and gave evidence that the money had been expended judiciously.

RECENT LETTERS.

Among the letters recently received which are of interest are the following: Little Willie G--, the flaxen-haired child who went out in the Iowa party, writes from Nebraska City: "Dear Friend-I have neglected to answer your letter, and I am sorry I have done so. I will try not to do so next time. We are fattening about forty hogs. We have not done husking corn yet. We have our cribs all full, and we have to build another one to hold over a thousand bushels, and will have altogether between five and six thousand bushels. We have plenty of nice apples to cat and everything else to cat that we want. I have a nice new overcoat and a new pair have a nice new school-house only one mile and a half from home. I like my teacher, and I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. We have had fine weather; only about one week of snow. I like Nebraska as well as New-York. Write soon, and do not do as I done."

Israel Johnson, with whom Henry Gifford is liv-ing, writes: "For the first month or six weeks Henry did not take to work very readily, but since that trace he has improved very much. He seems to be suited with the place and pleased with the country. Does not wish to return to the city. He is well behaved and I think we shall like him very well. His brother William is living with W. I. McBride, who is pleased with him."

Robert Duily writes from Parsons, Kansas: "I am glad that I came out West, and I am doing very good in Kansas. Mr. Hart is very good to me, and 1 am getting along splendidly, I think. I am very thankful to the society and to the kind gentleman. Mr. Reid, who sent us boys out here. I intend to stay with Mr. Hart as long as I can; and I will do all I can to make things go on smoothly."

John Clay writes from Parsons: "I am getting along very well. I am at the same place and I mean to stay there. I am now going to school, and am getting along very well with my studies. I live in the country, four miles out of town, and I like the country best. I have thirty chickens and two nice cows. I have a horse of my own and I two nice cows. I have a horse of my own and I call it Doll, and the other horse I call it Peter, and I have one duck, and some of the chickens fly like prairie hens. I am going to farm next Spring and learn how to plough. Pa and ma belong to the M. E. Church, and they are going to get me an organ, and I am then going to take lessons and learn how to play on it. Pa is intending to get me a pony when I learn to ride better. I have not got any brothers or sisters, but Pa is intending to get a little girl if you send any out."

John Metzger writes from Parsons: "I am getting along splendid in my work and everything else."

THE FIRST PARTY. On March 11 a party of thirty-four boys, without homes or resources here, were gathered at the rooms of the society, on Fourth-st., ready to start for Kansas, where homes with respectable farmers and business men were to be procured for them. As they sat in the office waiting to leave the scenes of their hard experiences they constituted a curious and interesting group. They were clad in strong, serviceable garments furnished by the society, the soiled, tattered garments in which many of them had arrived having been laid aside. Their ages ranged from eleven to eighteen, and most of the number had earned such a living for some previous years as bootblacks and errand-boys had been able to earn. They were known to the superintendents of the lodging-houses under the care of the society; and the circumstances of each were carefully and the circumstances of each were carefully inquired into by Mr. Reid. They belonged in no sense to the criminal class of this large city, though how soon many might have drifted into it, noder the hard conditions of their life here, can only be conjectured. They were simply homeless boys, trying in their poor way to earn food and lodging from day to day. As they were gathered together,

preparatory to leaving the only homes they had ever known, it was pitiful to observe how few had friends to bid them good-bye. Here and there amid the group could be seen a sobbing mother or a tearful sister, but most of the boys seemed to have no one who regretted their going or would miss them when away. When all was ready, they were taken to the Erie Railway station in Jersey City, and after a brief delay started for Port Scott, Kansas, by the evening express. Accompanying them were six destitute families, numbering forty-two persons, whose cases had been carefully inquired into, and their expenses paid to the West, where the parents believed both they and their children could hope for a

brighter future than was possible here. They were in charge of James P. Brace, an agent of the society, who had provided a special car, and who had previously arranged that provisions should be served in the car at suitable halting-places on the route. Their destination reached, homes were found for all of the boys with little delay. The programme was a simple and effective one.

RECEPTION IN KANSAS. It had already been ascertained that farmers and other citizens of Fort Scott and vicinity were destrous of taking into their families a number of boys from New-York. A committee of prominent citizens had been appointed to make arrangements for their reception and to look after their interests in the future, and it had been announced by this local committee that on a given day the party of boys would arrive. On that day many citizens of For Scott and farmers from the adjoining country were ready to select the boys they wished. The local committee were ready to vouch for the character of the applicants, and Mr. Brace was prepared to furnish testimonials in regard to the industry and general good character of each boy. The boys were told to write to the agent at New-York, and envelopes, directed and stamped, were left with them for that purpose. They were also told, whenever in trouble, or if dissatisfied with their homes, to go to the members of the local committee, who would continue to feel an interest in them and to consider themselves responsible for their welfare.

Mr. Brace brought back the address of each member of his party, which was entered in a book, together with an outline of his previous history; intere events in his life to be added as they should come to the knowledge of the society.

GRATIFYING REPORTS. Fort Scott and farmers from the adjoining country

GRATIFYING REPORTS. In a short time letters from the boys and their new guardians began to arrive, and nearly all were of the most satisfactory character. A member of the local committee wrote; "The boys you brought here are nearly all pleased with their new homes. A lady of Fort Scott wrote: "The boys you brought to Fort Scott are such as you may well be proud of and it is astonishing to see the great interest that has been manifested in them by the leading men of Fort Scott. It has frequently been said that they are nice, well-behaved boys. One thing is sure There is plenty of room in this Western province for all that may come, and we think it a great bless-ing that they have an opportunity of coming where, for all that may come, and we think it a great lessing that they have an opportunity of coming where, in a few years, they may each secure a pleasant home." Another lady wrote; "We are very much pleased with the little homeless boy we have taken to raise, and pray God to give us patience to bear with his faults as we do with our own children's." A gentleman wrote: "We are all well pleased with the boy. There are only three in our family, and he is the fourth. I will be kind to him and treat him as I would wish others to treat mine. I will be as good to him as I am to my own." Another wrote: "I can truly say we are pleased with our boy: he has proved honest, truthful, pleasant and agreeable; ready and willing to be taught, respectful and pelite to his new sisters, and kind and obliging about the house." Another wrote: "I am happy to say that the little charge placed in our care feels perfectly contented and happy with us. He is a child to win the love of others, and it is pleasant to hear him chime in and sing sacred songs when our daughter plays on the organ."

The accounts received from Fort Scoti and the

chime in and sing sacred songs when our daughter plays on the organ."

The accounts received from Fort Scott and the letters from many of the boys convinced Mr. Reid—if there had been room for doubt previously—that he had chosen wisely in the disposal. Every letter received for a time from employer or employed was full of gratification in the present and hope for the future. A brief sketch of each of the boys had been published in The Friedung at the time the party started, and an account of their safe arrival, with extracts from many of the letters received, was published a few weeks later. These publications attracted much attention; and in the latter days of Lent a gentleman placed a sum of money in the hands of Mr. Reid as an Easter offering from himself and wife to be expended in the same way. The former fund was not exhausted in sending out the expedition of March, and small contributions had been received from others.

THE SECOND PARTY.

On April 22, a second party of thirty-eight destitute boys and a family consisting of seven persons were sent to Parsons, Kansas, under the care of James P. Brace, who had accompanied the former party. The same care was exercised in selecting the boys as in the former case. They were somewhat younger, but most of them seemed unusually mature in judgment, and fully aware of the importance of the change about to be made in their lives. A smaller proportion than of the former party had experiproportion than of the former party had experienced extreme poverty for any considerable period; some came to the office of the society in comfortable and respectable clothing, provided by a hardworking father or mother, and a few were accompanied to the office by relatives and friends. Each one was talked with, apart from the others, and the stories they fold were histories of privation and toll. Most of the number had struggled hard to support themselves by honest labor, and some had assisted in their small way in the support of widowed mothers and younger brothers and sisters; there were none of the juvenile criminal class, nor any whose antecedents gave cause for fear that they would swell the criminal population of the State to which they were going; there were no vagrants, no beggars, no embryo tramps. "I want to get out of the streets, and make a man of myseif, "said one of the little fellows, and many of the others expressed the same desire.

of the little fellows, and many of the others expressed the same desire.

After a safe journey the party arrived at Parsons, Kansus; the same arrangements for their reception had been made as for the former party at Fort Scoti, and homes were found for all with little delay. Accounts received by the society from the local committee and the employers of the boys, as well as from the boys themselves, were highly favorable for the most part. Extracts from many of these letters were published in The Tribune in May last; they were of interest so far as they showed the first impressions of the poor waifs of the city in the free, open country, and surrounded—for the first time in many cases—with abundance. One boy, a bootblack, who had often known what it was to be hungry, wrote; "Tell all the boys that Kansas is a nice place to come to, where you won't be starving to death as you will be in New-York sometimes. Blacking boots isn't so good as it is ent here, where you can get plenty to eat and drink and have a good home, and won't be starving to death." All the boys, without exception, spoke of happiness in their changed lives, and of gratitude to Mr. Reid and the Children's And Society.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The fund was not yet exhausted, and on May 20 n party, consisting of thirteen boys and one little girl, was sent to Hamburg, Iowa, in charge of Mr. E. Trott, an agent of the Children's Aid Society. These boys were of about the some general character as those who had constituted the previous party; but one little flaxen-haired, blue-eyed lad seemed particularly winning, as, indeed, he proved to be after his arrival in Iowa, where there were many who desired to adopt him. All found homes

many who desired to adopt him. All found homes with which they expressed themselves pleased in the letters that were written or dictated by them soon after their arrival. Extracts from many of these letters were published in The Tribung in June last.

After the novelty of the situation has worn off a little with the boys sent out by the Children's Aid Society it is not usual for them to indulge in correspondence much more frequently than ordinary young farmers' hoys; and after the first few letters have been written they generally settle down to work, and only write when there is something special to communicate. The local committee occasionally changes a boy from a home in which he is dissatisfied to one more congenial, in which case the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society is informed, and a minute of the boy's new address is made on the records. If a boy behaves badly or runs away, word is sent to the office; but it is the experience of the officers that "no news is good news" in nearly every instance. Of the 135 persons sent out by Mr. Reid, favorable reports were at first received from all except one; and subsequent reports up to the present time have been quite as favorable—or more so—in regard to all except a very few. Mr. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, said to a Tribune reporter last May that the experience of the society, extending over a period of many years, showed that two-thirds of the boys who had been taken out of the city to country homes did to a Tribune reporter last May that the experience of the society, extending over a period of many years, showed that two-thirds of the boys who had been taken out of the city to country homes did very well, carrying the sharpness which they had acquired in their early experience into their new life, with few of the vices of the city; many of the others did fairly well, while a few returned to their old haunts and habits.

FEW BAD CASES.

From all the reports that have been received from the 135 boys sent out by Mr. Reid, there appears to be ground for belief that the proportion who will do very well is much larger than above stated. A few have been changed from one home to another, and are now doing well. One lad so won the confidence of his employer that he was left alone in the house while the family went to church. The unaccustomed temptation was too much for his untrained power of resistance, and he stole some money and jewelry and ran away. He was overtaken, brought back and forgiven, and is now doing well. One boy was sent into the field to plough, but fastened the horses to the fence and went off. Another is recently reported to have left his home in Iowa and to have gone further West. Only one is known to have returned to New-York. He complained of the coarse food and hard living that he found on the farm where be was placed; but soon after his arrival in this city he was found sleeping in a dry-goods box, with nothing to eat, and was sent to an asylum by the Justice before whom he was taken by the police. The success of trained power of resistance, and he stole some

this method of charity, as one by which the greatest amount of good, and that of the most permanent character, is accomplished with the smallest possible expenditure of money, has been established beyond question; and the result would be in no way changed if the number of failures should prove to be far greater in the future than now appears probabile. pears probable

A STARTLING VERDICT.

OFFICER NUGENT ACQUITTED. SEVEN JURYMEN WHO BELIEVED IN HIS GUILT YIELD TO FIVE WHO HAD DOUBTS-CONSTERNA-TION IN THE COURT AND AT POLICE HEAD-

Yesterday forenoon the jury in General Sessions before whom Police Officer Nugent had been tried for complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary, returned to the court room and announced that they found the prisoner not guilty. Everyone appeared to be surprised; and Judge Cowing said that "justice had miscarried" for the first time in his experience on the bench. Evidence will be presented to the Police Commissioners of Nugent's previous bad character, and he will not be assigned to duty for the present.

JURYMEN ASHAMED OF THEIR WORK.

Word was sent from the jary-room at 10:30 a. m. yesterday that the jury in the case of Nugent, the police officer charged with complicity in the Manhattan Savings Institution burglary, had agreed, and were ready o come into court with a verdict. They had been locked up all night, but the agreement was not arrived at until the bour named. Half an bour later Judge Cowing took his sext on the bench and the jury were ushered in. There were about one hundred spectators in court. All present were satisfied that the verdict would be "guilty," as on the previous night even jurors were in favor of conviction; and when the foreman in reply to the usual question by the clerk replied "not guilty," a genuine sensation was created and urprise was depicted on every countenance

After the verdiet had been recorded Judge Cowing said that it was the first time since he had been on the bench that he believed that justice had miscarried. If the people could not expect protection and safety from members of the police force, he did not know where they were to look for it. No matter what the verdict was, the prisoner knew in his own heart if he was guilty, and if guilty, the verdict of acquittal would be

guilty, and if guilty, the verdet of acquittan would be no solare to him.

On being dissharged from custody Nugent turned to the jury and lowed, saying; "I thank you very much." He then left the court-room surrounded by his friends.

After the adjournment of the court several of the jurors who on the previous evening had been in favor of conviction called on the District-Attorney. They said they were not only ashamed of the verdict, but of the latelligence of the other jurors. When asked why they did not hold out they explained that the five who slood for acquittal argued that if the evidence was such as to convince them that Nugent should be acquitted it certainly was strong enough for supposing that there was sufficient ground for a doubt in the case, and that being admitted it was their cuty to give the benefit of the

District-Attorney's office that previous record would be forwarded to the ommissioners with a view of securing his dis-tion the force. He has been charged with two is before this one, and he has also been accused

ingent time went honor.

The Superintendent said that Nument would not be flowed to resume his duties until the Board had de ided his case.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

THE JURY IN THE HAYDEN CASE STILL AT VARIANCE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 .- The Hayden mry slept in the court-room last night, the court officers alone being in attendance. Mr. Hayden was taken to al soon after midnight, and Mrs. Hayden and her friends left for their, boarding-house. They had occu-pied the Sheriff's omce, the women spending much of the time in crying. Even Mr. Hayden partially broke

This morning at 9 o'clock Hayden was brought down, and again occupied the Sheriff's office. He appeared in xcellent spirits, and enjoyed his usual cigar. The jury ence claimed to day that the jury stood eight for ac smittal and four for conviction, while the coun for the State claimed they stood four for acquittal and eight for conviction. It is reported that Mr. Waller, of the prescrution, says he knows one of the jury has expressed an ordinon during the trial; and that the trial therefore is of no avail.

There was a large crowd at Madison last evening, expecting Mr. Hayden home, a free man. They had prepared the church, where he used to preach, and reserved seats were saved for those who were to hear him preach to-norrow. The residence of Mr. Hayden was also prepared, and arrangements made for an oyater supper in his honor. Mr. Hayden sent word that they had better wait until the following Sonday.

At 10 o'clock to night the Court in the Hayden case received a communication from the jury. Its purpert was not made known, but the Jourt immediately ordered the court-room to be cleared so that the jury, who were tried out, night retire for the night. They will remain locked up over Samary, and the prospect is that no one will be admitted to the court-room to-morrow. The belief was entertained to-night by the friends of Hayden that the jury stand either nine to three or ten to two in favor of acquittal. acquittal and eight for conviction. It is

# NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 15 .- A large force of workmen is employed in making the excavation for the new Casino buildings on Believue avc. It has been deourt in the rear, which, as well as the Casino buildings, are to be used exclusively by the Summer residents. The building is to be provided with a handsome restan rant. The block on the front, the private propperty of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, will be finished first. This block will contain eight stores on the ground floor, the length of which will be 55 feet. The commanding officer at the Torpedo Station, Captain F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ramsay gave a grand reception at Goat Island yesterday afternoon. Muste was furnished by the band stationed at Fort Adams, General Vegdes, in command of the 1st United States

Artillery, who has been absent on court mart'sl tuty for several mouths, has returned to Fort Adams, a this harber. oer.
o entertainment was well attended Tuestay The casino entertainment was went are entertainment was very evening. These amusements are exclusively patrapized by the elite of the place, he using those of the "cottagers" who remain here all Winter, and who flud Newport attractive at all seasons of the year.

The new Summer residences for Mr. Walter H. Lewis, of New-York, and Mr. S. B. Sitt, of Philadelphia, are nearly flushed. The former is located at the Ocirc Point and the latter directly opposite the old stone military Point and the latter directly opposite the old stone military properties.

m Peinam-st.

Muss Woolsey ("Susan Coolidge") is spending the
Winterhere. This popular author of children's book is and occupies a handsome rottage on Rhone Isl

and-ave.
Colonel T. W. Higginson, formerly of this city, has
received an appointment on the staff of Governor Leng,
of Massachusetts.

SHARPSHOOTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 17 .- An interesting match for a purse of \$100, between Messre. Larewer and Mott, both of New-York, was witnessed here to day. The conditions were 25 birds a side, 29 yards rise, Harringham rules. Larewer killed 21 birds and Mott 19.

NEGLECTFUL SHEPHERDS.

A PITIFUL SCENE IN COURT.

TWENTY VO CHILDREN FROM THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD PRODUCED THROUGH THE REFORTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN-A STORY OF SUFFERING AND NEGLECT.

Twenty-two children from the Shepherd's Fold were taken into Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, under a warrant issued by Justice Donohue. on the complaint of officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, that they vere not properly cared for, were insufficiently fed, were worked beyond their strength, and their education was neglected. The appearance of the children and the testimony which was given tended to show that the charges were not unfounded. The children were confided to the care of the Society until further investigation.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children did a heavy piece of work yesterday. Under a warrant from Justice Donohue, obtained by E. Feliows Jenkins, the Superintendent of the Society, directing sil the children under the control of the officers of the Shepherd's Fold to be produced in the Supreme Court, Chambers, twenty-two boys and girls were taken into the court, room yesterday morning. Their ages ranged from two to fourteen years, and there were two or three babes not yet able to speak. Their clothes were not indecent, but otherwise they presented a pithable appearance. Their faces were plached and thio, and they seemed to have no youthful animation. Some of them were suffering from cutaneous diseases, and sore places up4n the heads or flesh of the little ones were covered with fresh coatings of iodine or some sin ilar substance. The singular scene attracted a crowd to the cour

room. Charles Haight, one of the directors of the society, and Mr. Jenkins were present. M. T. Pine and L. motion toat the children should be put into the hands of them should be determined. The story presented by the papers and statements of counsel was a remarkable one. The present manager of the Shepherd's Fold is the Rev. E. Cowley. There has been a long litigation in the courts between a Board of Managers led by Mr. Cowley and another Board as to which should have certain funds which had been given to the institution by act of the Legislature, he refused to pay the meney intil the question between the two Boards was settled In a suit before Justice Landon, in Supreme Court, Ch ful. On appeal to the General Term the judgment was reversed and a new trial was ordered. The matter, has retained control of the institution, receiving from the city considerable same of money for its support.

that a boy nine years old, named Louis Victor, was lying at St. Luke's Hospital suffering from rachitis caused by starvation. Proceedings were taken in the Supremo se presented in court. Justice Dopohue then directe taken before a referee. This testimony shower pital on December 26, 1879, in an apparently dying cor warrant for the production of all the children in court The warrant sell that the evidence indicated that there were no servants or attendants of any kind in the institution, but that all ras performed by the children; that the bodies and set City, to the Irish Relief Fand amount to \$1,225. the domestic work and manual labor of the household

Certainly; the washing had to be

of them.

\*\*Then if I understand you correctly, Mrs. Cowley, tole of the work is now done by the children in use with such assistance as you and Mr. Cowley

me with such assistance as yet and att, course ver?

"They are doing the work of the house and have t during the year 1870."

"What is the name of the oldest child?"

"I have said before, I think a winners has some, and I want to go bome to give the children rand it is a great inconvenience for me to be kapt my longer."

"I have said before, I think a winners has some and it is a great inconvenience for me to be kapt my longer."

"I have said the go bome to give the children rand it is a great inconvenience for me to be kapt my longer."

"I have said the go before the fact the information the oldest girl was filters years old, the next three ear, and the rest younger. Laufs Vetor, Mrs. or said, did not become till until last August when a formed in the mouth. The food of the children when he have been and with and "on holiwe oldest girl was Blacen years old, the next cat, and the rest younger. Lauls Victor, said, did not become ill unit has Asgirl formed in the mouth. The food of the cat ed of beaus, here was, rice and min and "of may had pouller," if do you mean by holidays P was asked. Christmas dors they any asked.

saint for developed even more stricting facts. Neither to the Cowiey appeared to interest themselves in a children while they were in Court. Mrs. Cowiey me into the room before the Court opened, and with a warrant in her hand addressed one of the officers of a society who was present. She wanted to low what they proposed to do with the children ind whether the society was going to take emout of her hands at once.

"The children are in the custody of the Court, my nod woman," was the reply; "but it you will wait a life you will been."

"These charges are atroctomely false," said Mrs. Cowy, with indignation, and she walked defiantly out of a court-room.

ev, with indigration, and she walked defiantly out of the court-room.

There were no counsel to represent the Fold when the case was called. Mr. Deladical requested that the children should be placed in the custody of the society for one week, and that then an opportunity should be given for any defence to be made to the charges preferred. If the charges were sustained, the society would ask to be allowed to take care of the children permanently. Mr. Deladield thought it was a plain case of inter neglect. He showed to the court a photograph of Lewis Victor, inken when he was naked. There did not appear to be any flesh on the body or limbs, but the skin was drawn tightly over the bones and shows. It was stated as a fact that the boy weighed only twenty-three pounds.

The Justice granted the order. The children were taken to a restaurant and given a hearry meal, and were then distributed in different places where the officers were confident that they would be properly cares for. I. E. Gibert and Edwin Balawin, counsel for Mr. Cowley, afterward went to Justice Donohue's private chambers and told him that they would be ready to refute the charges made next Saturday. There were alleged to be four other children in the custody of the officers of the Fold not produced yesterday. An investigation will be made in regard to this alleged violation of the order of the Court.

## DEAD AT HIS OWN DOOR.

Walter E. Brown, a young man only nineteen years of age, committed suicide shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday evening by shooting himself through soment or two before kidling himself he had spoken pleasantly to Augustus P. Green, in whose house e lived with his parents and brother. Mr. Green bad mly walked a few steps when he heard the report of the revelver, and turning, saw the young man failing back toward the railing of the stoop on which he stood. Physicians were immediately soned but death was almost instantaneous. His rela

Love, insurance brokers, of No. 63 Leberts-et. The Coroner was informed and indicate an information vestigation vestigation vestigation vestigation and the second in the second in acceptaining the cause of death and the nexts stated. An inquest will be held at 10 a, in, to-day.

## CONORESSMAN VOORHIS'S BANKS,

The investigations are still being made to EAST RAHWAY, Jan. 17.—In a glass ball match for \$100, between Mr. Gibbs, of Trenton, and Mt. Long, of Brooklyn, the former won by a score of 89 to 87. The conditions were single traps, 18 yards rise.

Bank of Hackensack, of which Congressman Voorbis of the anow has demolished two warehouses, three blacksmith shops and one mill. At Olympia, Faccoma, Port Townsent and several mill ports considerable damage has occurred. Two deaths, so far, have been reported.

Yesterday the first dividend, one of 50 per cent, was declared. It is payable on demand at the bank. The examination of the hooks of the Hackensack Savings Bank, of which Mr. Voorhis was also president, is not vet completed.

RELIEVING DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SUFFERING POOR-THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK.

The work of assisting the suffering hungry poor in Ireland seems to be increasing in this wity. Private advices state that the danger from famine is immient and threatening. The more important committees and organizations through which aid may be sent are The Irish Relief Committee was organized December

nan, H. L. Hogvet, President of the Emigrant Savings O'Gorman, Secretary. This committee has by corre spondence investigated the actual condition effairs in Ireland, and has become satisfied that the destitution is of such a pature as to warrant an ap peal to all persons of Irish birth and parentage for im mediate aid. The committee is working in connection with the Mansion House Committee of Dublin, of which the Lord Mayor is chairman, and which has the approval of the Protestant' and the Archbishop of that city. Both the New-York and the Dublin committees are revivals of similar committees organized under the same leaders at the time of the frish famine in 1862, when \$100,000 was sent from New-York; and the experience of that period is said to warrant confidence in the use of the money for charitable purposes. About \$8,000 has been already raised, and will be forwarded by the earliest mail next week through the Irish Emigrant Society, which makes no charge for sending the funds.

The Parnell Executive Committee, which has for its chairman Judge Henry Alker, and J. J. W. O'Donahue for treasurer, has its headquarters at No. 32 Park-place-A report has already been published, showing that

A report has already been published, showing that \$4.178 50 has been raised by this committee. The money goes to the Irish Rehef Committee. The Mayor has consented to receive subscriptions for the relief of distress, but not for any political purposes. He has issued the following notice:

"Contributions for the relief of the existing and impending distress in Ireland will be received by the Mayor, at the Mayor's office, for transmission by the 'Irish Relief Committee' to 'The Dublim Mansson House Relief Fund,' or by Messrs, Drexel, Morgan & Co, to the 'Irish Famine Relief Fund,' as each subscriber may designate at the time of making his contribution."

ribution."

No regular committees have been appointed as yet from the down town exchanges, but numbers of private subscriptions have been received by Drexel, Mergan & Co., for transmission to Dublin, and also several contributions from the West, the whole amounting to about

outloos from the west, the whole amounts of which are Mrs. Cella Logan and Mrs. Cynthia Leonord, have prepared for a matine at the Grand Opera House, which is given by Poole and Donnelly, on Tauraday, January 22. Mrs. Agnes Booth, Madame Poinsi, Mrs. G. H. Gibert, Mrs. Marie Le Baron, Mrs. Florence Recs-Knox, Madame Lange, Madame Banche Tucker Ressevelt, Madame Clara Brinckerhoff, Mrs. J. H. Hackett, Mrs. Belie Cole, Mrs. George Vandelmoff, Misses Sydney Cowell, Couriney Barnes, Marie Chester, Em Hersøy, Mand Grancer, Henrietta Markstein, Marion Lamar and Annie D. Wate will appear. Amount the performances will be parts of Gilbert'a "Engagesi" and "Romeo and Juliet," with musical and other selections appropriate to the occasion.

#### COST OF LIGHTING THE CITY.

The total amount expended by the Bureau of Lamps and Gas for the year 1879 was \$482,912 65 The bureau has charge of all the public lamps in the ing of the public buildings, including mar-lefs and armorles. There are 7,000 more street lamps now than there were in 1864, while the cost is \$83,000 less. During the past year fifty miles of gas mains were laid by the various commantes The number of miles of gas mains in the city is 861. The hadd by the city to the various companies per annum for furnishing gas to each lamp, lighting, extin-

guishing, repairing, etc., is as follows :

The contracts with the two last named companies were made a minister, is play billiards, but I will; not as a Tract, fourth Wards was approved to this city. The and Twenty-fough Wards was annexed to this city. The

## REORGANIZING TAMMANY HALL.

met yesterday to take action concerning the condition of the organizations in the Vith, XIIth, XIIIth and XIXth Districts. The committee organized by the elec-tion of Augustus School as chairman, Police Justice Duffy as vice-charrman, and E. D. Gale as secretary. There were twenty districts represented. A committee was appointed to meet on Monday morning and agree haffected districts. A committee was also appointed a draft areport relative to convict labor in the State te draft a report relative to convict labor in the State tracess. In the Vith Civil District Justice Thmothy J. Campbed has headed the delegation in the Tammany Hall General Committee for the last len years or more, it is thought that he will be disableded and with him several other persons who were on the committee last year, for thor alleged dislovality to a part of the Tammany tirket at the inst election. In the William District ex-Coroner Francau and several of his friends will be dropped from the committee, and ex-Police Commissioner Nichols and others of the Erammany tenders will be charged with the duty of making up a ticket composed of men who are loval to the organization. Changes will also be made in the Xilin and XIXia Districts.

## FIRE LOSSES IN BROADWAY.

The police and the fire marshal's assistants examined the ruins at No. 386 Broadway yesterday, but they could not discover the cause of the fire which had burst out the previous night when the building was locked up. It was thought that the flames had started on the second floor in rooms occupied by J. E. Andrews & Co.—possibly from a defective flue. A. & C. Kaufmann had a temporary office at No. 70 Duane-st. yesterday. A member of the firm said that their loss was covered by insurance in several companies, amounting to about \$100,000. The loss of J. E. Andrews & Co. was stated yesterday to be about \$15,000. They occupied only the second floor of the building and used one of the lofts for storage. only the second floor of the building belonged to the old Bradhurst estate, and.

The building belonged to the old Bradhurst estate, and.

The building belonged to fac on Branding the part fronting on Brondway was erected in 1815. When the excavations were being made for the foundations at that time the workmen found the bones of a mastedon. The portion in Cortland-place was put no about ten years ago. The entire structure was to have been torn-down on February 1, to make room for a new building. It was insured in several companies. The damage to the building was estimated at \$10,000.

## DENOUNCING HER DAUGHTER'S LOVER.

The examination in the Brand-Leviss breach of promise case was continued by Justice Semler, in Brooklyn, on Friday. Miss Brand, the complainant, was cross-examined at length as to Leviss's attentions and isits to her. On November 1, she said, she asked him if he intended to marry her, but he evade I the question. She also described his presents to her, and said that he once gave her \$1. When Mrs. Brand was called to the tands be warned the lawyers not to give ner asy " back alk." She spoke of Levis as a "beast" and a " mean, norrible scoundrel." When he was introduced to ber hinghter, she stated, he seemed to take a great liking daughter, she stated, he secured to take a great many to her. He objected to Lillie's going to course, de-nounced sunday schools, called the few. Dr. Rodinson, an "old fegy," and "tarked corruits" about Mr. Hescher. On account of his hatred for unusters the witness requested her caughter to cease playing the or-gan in Dr. Robenson's church, taking it for granted that she was soon to be married to Levies. Mrs. Brand said that both she and her husband were beenforts of Dr. Poster's church. that both suc. Porter's chareb.

## HEAVY SNOW ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SEATTLE, Wash, Ter., Jan. 17 .- The depth of snow up to this morning is fifty-two inches. The weight

#### INNOCENT AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE BY MR. BEECHER.

THE HAPPINESS OF MANTRE OBJECT OF RIS CREA-TION-NECESSITY OF REST IN ESCREATION-HOW AMUSEMENTS MAY BE MADE HARMFUL.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beccher delivered a leeture on Amusements last evening in the large ball of Cooper Union, which was filled to overflowing, The aisles were occupied by men and wemen who stood patiently throughout the lecture, and many were unable to obtain admission. Abra n & Hewitt introduced the lecturer, who was warmly greeted, and his remarks called forth frequent applause. He spoke of the necessity which exists among all classes for some form of amuse. 19, 1870, and Chief Justice C. V. Dalv was made chairment, of those kinds which are innocent and those which may be harmful; but said, in conclusion, that manhood is the final end of human life, and happiness battles for time and for eternity.

THE LECTURE.

The subject of popular amusements, said Mr. Be-cher when the applanse which greeted his appearance had ceased, has not been a theme that you have changed, and wise and thinking men should consider the subject of amusements There has been prejudice on the subject. It is true during periods in Europe, the rulers sought to give the people amusements, and the tyrants said: 'We will give you shows,' and then when revolution broke ments as bribes. Power, in Europe, still holds men in its grasp, but the hand has a silken glove.

Prejudice on the part of the Christian community ment. It is the Divine will that all human creatures should be happy. Many suffer, but it is from their own fault, for nothing was ever made to produce pain. If a man does not use his faculties rightly, they kick back. Pain is the jackscrew that God pots on man, as we put a jackserew under a car when but there is nothing in nature that was made to produce pain. The creations below man have a pieasant existence. The lestive insect seems to me to be like a young dancer, full of pleasure; and, though some other insect snaps him up, he has no perception of the terror of dying. Why life should be so organized that a part should cat others, is one of the wonders of oreation. When we come to the human family, it may be said that the first twenty years of human life is a period of buppiness, and child-life is of unvarying enjoyment. At sixfeen or sevention come risions, and until men get to be twenty-live years of age life is happy What after that I Men say that they are not happy, but men are happier than they seem to be. A man gets a sore eye and he complimate bitterly, forgetting that all his life he has had the unimpaired use of his eyes. Men are so fixed in the idea that slightest cause. A man sleeps well for three hundred and sixty-four days, and then grumbles because he can at sleep well on the three handred and sixty-fifth day, A man abuses his stoma-n and gets dyspepsla, and grumbles, forgetting that his stomach has been all right

MORALITY AND ENJOYMENT Human life could not exist unless we were happy. I

do not believe that morality can exist without happi

no, nor can religion, either. It is said that our

PROFITABLE AMUSEMENTS.

The first statement is that all amusement ought to counteract the occupation. If a man's business is of a amusement; but if his business is of a professional na ammsement from the former man. If you asked a lawyer, after he had been all day in a badly ventilated court room—and most court rooms are badly ventilated—te go home and play class, or if you asked a letter earrier, after he had been busy all day, to walk twenty or thirty

has been brought up rightly, with a sense of the beauth the in Nature-why, walking, to such a child, near something. I would walk to Coney is and to see a surf roll in after a storm, but I would not walk there merely for the sake of walking.

Riding is good; if you centil fly it would not better. If Darwin's theory is true, it would have been well, when the human family were birds, if they had kept their wines. Horseback railing is good exercise, but if a man rides a stow-going horse it does not give minds pleasure. To over-ride a bross is brutat to under-ride thus, feelish. From riding through the West I have bearined to love my more, and I am glad to find, in reading keyclathous that there will be horses in Heaven. Hust have also listing are good amiscinents. I tanks one of

the not listing are good anniscited in the continuous that the best times to make a cubit uranly is to pure a sin it is a larger times at time when the cubit most take cur of funced, and this will tend to sive him dependence on immest. Some nielbers are aired that the cold will shoot bimestly, but you can take all danger away by teaching him how to shoot.

Howing, yachting, and maniy games, all are good. Bit hards I recard as one of the most genitemanty of games and anniscitements. I would not relying a game and trappert fullbard actions, but obligated can be played within proper bounds. Hound that my some lises all trades, and went to hotels and other places to played within proper bounds. Hound that my some lises all trades, and went to hotels and other places to play the game, so I bought a billiard table and placed it is my notice. When I came beins at night I found my tons upstarts with half a some my green, and I begin to think that, after all, a billiard table, with a chapiallo, was not seen a bad thing in a family.

INJURIOUS AMUSEMENTS. Claudestine amusements are bad, but if not found at

home, management will be sought abroad. The universal use of books and newspapers affords amusement, and workingmen to et other than mechanical amusement. No place of 5,000 inhabitants that has not a reading-room for the workingmen has discharged its duty.

A man will not be unbappy if he can help it; and if there is a pleasant place at the corner he will go there if his home is not pleasant. Balt one frap with misery and one with happiness, and nine times out of ten the A man will not be unhappy if he can help it; and if there is a pleasant place at the center be will go there it his home is not pleasant. But one frap with misery and one with happiness, and nine times out of but he man will take a bite from the latter. In seeking amusement is here ought to bear in mind that amusement is the recreation of the bodily powers. No amusement is its recreation of the bodily powers. No amusement is insocent that does you barm. Many amusements are too intense. How many times do we see men who, after having worked furthinly for two or three months, say "come, ies's have a good work dragged out and they hate—ob, how they hate to come back to work. Having robbet the brain, they ealt thag amusement. Some men's enjoyments may be in biduquets, and it it does not hant them, they may continue to enjoy them; but a man whose dipection is poor—it would not be a pleasure to him to go and gorge himself.

The theatre could not excite me, but to a young man just from the country it might be hurtful. "But," he says, "the deacon goes." Ah, yes, but has deacon has acquired vears of experience. It does not follow that a man not well poised can take 'tus same pleasures a man can who is well possed. You cannot afferd to take a pleasure that lowers your nauthhood. Some men sell themselves for gold, but they loved the manhood.

ASSOCIATION IN AMUSEMENT.

ASSOCIATION IN AMUSEMENT. Amasements should be social. As far as possible we Amasements should be social. As far as possible we should make amusement unite men and women. We find that men and women work together, and we will find that they can work together in politics. The amusements of men, without the presence of women, are apt to be coarse; but faces amusements that bring them together make them accercus. The attempt to dissembler the father going one way, the mother another way, the children still another, is all wrong, toolating men is productive of inmorality. When I was in Germany I went to the beer gardens to see what I could see. There I saw whole families; the little children came in to listen to the music, and—I was sorry to see—to sip the langer-beer. The lager-beer it seemed to me, might better have been left out; but when I returned home and saw men who go to Washington or to Albany, away for in their lamines, to have pleasure, I made up my mind that I would rather have the laggrocer. There is a chance for churches to have amusement for the young who resort there. Our parks should afford anusement for the people, but, I am sorry to say, Central Park is sadly neglected, as is Prospect Fark in my own city. It is a shame to have them become theekets.

Men that work hard all the week are apt to say:
Well, to-morrow is Sunday, and we ought not to go to church, but take a rest." This is wrong; for man's spiritual nature should be exaited by the worship of the sanctuary. Men who work with brain and muscle should have a part of Sunday for etail-tation. While I believe in human happiness, it is not believe that happiness is the all-in-all. Manhood is the final end of human life in human happiness butshould make amusement unite men and wemen.